(XXXII YEAR.) THE (N° 1633.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1776.



*EXTRACT from Dr. PRICE's pamphlet, entitled,* "Observations on the nature of civil liberty, &c."

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

Of the JUSTICE of the war with AMERICA.

BUT enough has been ſaid by others on this point; nor is it poſſible for me to throw any new light upon it. To finiſh, therefore, what I meant to offer under this head, I muſt beg that the following conſiderations may be particularly attended to.

The queſtion now between us and the colonies is, whether in reſpect of taxation and internal legiſlation, they are bound to be ſubject to the juriſdiction of this kingdom: or, in other words, whether the *Britiſh* parliament has or has not, of right, a power to diſpoſe of their property, and to model as it pleaſes their governments?—To this ſupremacy over them, we ſay, we are entitled; and in order to maintain it, we have begun the preſent war.—Let me here enquire,

*1ſt.* Whether, if we have now this ſupremacy, we ſhall not be equally entitled to it in any future time?—They are now but little ſhort of half our number. To this number they have grown, from a ſmall body of original ſettlers, by a very rapid increaſe. The probability is, that they will go on to increaſe; and that, in 50 or 60 years, they will be *double* our number; and form a mighty empire, conſiſting of a variety of ſtates, all equal or ſuperior to ourſelves, in all the arts and accompliſhments which give dignity and happineſs to human life. In that period, will they be ſtill bound to acknowledge that ſupremacy over them which we now claim? Can there be any perſon who will aſſert this; or whoſe mind does not revolt at the idea of a vaſt continent, holding all that is valuable to it, at the diſcretion of a handful of people on the other ſide the *Atlantic*?—But if, at that period, this would be unreaſonable, what makes it other*wiſe* now?—Draw the line, if you can.—But there is ſtill a greater difficulty.

*Britain* is now, I will ſuppoſe, the ſeat of liberty and virtue, and its legiſlature conſiſts of a body of able and independent men, who govern with wiſdom and juſtice. The time may come when all will be reverſed: when its excellent conſtitution of government will be ſubverted: when, preſſed by debts and taxes, it will be greedy to draw to itſelf an increaſe of revenue from every diſtant province, in order to eaſe its own burthens: when the influence of the crown, ſtrengthened by luxury and an univerſal profligacy of manners, will have tainted every heart, broken down every fence of liberty, and rendered us a nation of tame and contented vaſſals; when a general *election* will be nothing but a general *auction* of *boroughs*: and when the *parliament*, the grand council of the nation, and once the faithful guardian of the ſtate, and a terror to evil miniſters, will be degenerated into a body of *ſycophants*, dependent and venal, always ready to confirm *any* meaſures; and little more than a public court for regiſtering royal edicts,—ſuch, it is poſſible, may, ſome time or other, be the ſtate of *Great Britain*.—What will, at that period, be the duty of the colonies? Will they be ſtill bound to unconditional ſubmiſſion? Muſt they always continue an appendage to our government, and follow it implicitly through every change that can happen to it?—Wretched condition, indeed, of millions of freemen as good as ourſelves.—Will you ſay that we now govern equitably; and that there is no danger of any ſuch revolution?—Would to God this were true.—But will you not always ſay the ſame; Who ſhall judge whether we govern equitably or not?—Can you give the colonies any ſecurity that ſuch a period will never come?—Once more,

If we have indeed that power which we claim over the legiſlations, and internal rights of the colonies, may we not, whenever we pleaſe, ſubject them to the arbitrary power of the crown?—I do not mean that this would be a diſadvantageous change: for I have before obſerved, that if a people are to be ſubject to an external power over which they have no command, it is better that power ſhould be lodged in the hands of one man than of a multitude. But many perſons think otherwiſe; and ſuch ought to conſider that, if this would be a calamity, the condition of the colonies muſt be deplorable—"a government by king, lords, and commons, (it has been ſaid) is the perfection of government;" and ſo it is, when the commons are a juſt repreſentation of the people; and when alſo, it is not extended to any diſtant people, or communities, not repreſented. But if this is the *beſt*, a government by a king only muſt be the *worſt*; and every claim implying a right to eſtabliſh ſuch a government among any people muſt be unjuſt and cruel.—It is ſelf evident, that by claiming a right to alter the conſtitutions of the colonies, according to our diſcretion, we claim this power; and it is a power that we have thought fit to exerciſe in *one* of our colonies; and that we have attempted to exerciſe in *another*.—*Canada*, according to the late extention of its limits, is a country almoſt as large as half *Europe*; and it may poſſibly come in time to be filled with Britiſh ſubjects. The *Quebec* act makes the king of *Great-Britain* a deſpot over all that country.—In the province of *Maſſachuſetts-bay* the ſame thing has been attempted and begun.

The act for BETTER *regulating their government* paſſed at the ſame time with the *Quebec* act, gives the king the right of appointing, and removing at his pleaſure, the members of one part of the legiſlature; alters the mode of chuſing juries, on purpoſe to bring it more under the influence of the king; and takes away from the province the power of calling any meetings of the people without the king's conſent.—The judges, likewiſe, have been made dependant on the king for their nomination and pay, and continuance in office.—If all this is no more than we have a right to do, may we not go on to aboliſh the houſe of repreſentatives, to deſtroy all trials by juries, and to give up the province abſolutely and totally to the will of the king?—May we not even eſtabliſh popery in the province, as has been lately done in *Canada*, leaving the ſupport of proteſtantiſm to the king's diſcretion?—Can there be any Engliſhman who, were it his own caſe, would not ſooner loſe his heart's blood than yield to claims ſo pregnant with evils, and deſtructive to every thing that can diſtinguiſh a *freeman* from a *ſlave*?

I will take this opportunity to add, that what I have now ſaid, ſuggeſts a conſideration that demonſtrates, on how different a footing the colonies are with reſpect to our government, from particular bodies of men *within* the kingdom, who happen not to be repreſented. Here it is impoſſible that the repreſented part ſhould ſubject the unrepreſented part to arbitrary power, without including themſelves. But in the colonies it is *not* impoſſible. We know that it *has* been done.

*Whether the war with America is juſtified by the principles of the conſtitution.*

I HAVE propoſed in the next place to examine the war with the colonies by the principles of the conſtitution.—I know, that it is common to ſay that we are now maintaining the conſtitution in America. If this means that we are endeavouring to eſtabliſh our own conſtitution of government there, it is by no means true; nor, were it true, would it be right. They have chartered governments of their own with which they are pleaſed; and which, if any power on earth may change without their conſent, that power may likewiſe, if it thinks proper, deliver them over to the grand ſeignior.—Suppoſe the colonies of France and Spain had, by compacts, enjoyed for near a century and a half, free governments open to all the world, and under which they had grown and flouriſhed; what ſhould we think of thoſe kingdoms, were they to attempt to deſtroy their governments, and to force upon them their own mode of government? Should we not applaud any zeal they diſcovered in repelling ſuch an injury?—But the truth is, in the preſent inſtance, that we are not maintaining but violating our own conſtitution in America. The eſſence of our conſtitution conſiſts in its independency. There is in this caſe no difference between *ſubjection* and *annihilation*.—Did, therefore, the colonies poſſeſs governments perfectly the ſame with ours, the attempt to ſubject them to ours would be an attempt to ruin them. A free government loſes its nature from the moment it becomes liable to be commanded or altered by any ſuperior power.

But I intended here principally to make the following obſervation. The fundamental principle of our government is, "The right of a people to give and grant their own money."—It is of no conſequence, in this caſe, whether we enjoy this right in a proper manner or not. Moſt certainly we do not. It is, however, the *principle* on which our government, as a *free* government, is founded. The *ſpirit* of the conſtitution gives it us; and however imperfectly enjoyed, we glory in it as our firſt and greateſt bleſſing. It was an attempt to encroach upon this right, in a trifling inſtance, that produced a civil war in the reign of Charles the firſt.—Ought not our brethren in America to enjoy this right as well as ourſelves? Do the principles of the conſtitution give it us but deny it to them? Or can we, with any decency, pretend that when we give to the king *their* money, we give him *our own*? What difference does it make, that in the time of Charles the firſt the attempt to take away this right was made by *one man*; but that, in the caſe of America, it is made by a body of men?

In a word. This is a war undertaken not only againſt the principles of our own conſtitution, but on purpoſe to deſtroy other ſimilar conſtitutions in America; and to ſubſtitute in their room a military force. It is, therefore, a groſs and flagrant violation of the conſtitution.

NEWPORT, *November* 18.

Captain Skimmer, in a Maſſachuſetts ſtate ſloop of war, has taken, and carried into Boſton, a ſhip bound to New-York, having on board ſeventeen thouſand ſuits of cloaths, thirty thouſand ſhirts, thirty thouſand pair of ſtockings, thirty thouſand pair of ſhoes, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 7.

The following veſſels, taken and carried into the ſtate of Rhode-iſland, are libelled in the court of admiralty there, viz. The ſchooner Endeavour, burthen one hundred and twenty-five tons, her cargo conſiſts of one thouſand buſhels of ſalt, three hogſheads of rum, eight hogſheads of melaſſes, one hogſhead, three tierces, and four barrels of ſugar, Michael Dyer late maſter, bound from Bermuda to Halifax in Nova-Scotia, taken by the Montgomery privateer, Daniel Rutenberg commander.—The brigantine Phœnix, burthen one hundred and fifty tons; her cargo conſiſts of about one thouſand quintals of dry fiſh, and one hundred and ſeventy-five empty ſhip caſks, late commanded by John Darrel, bound from the port of Quebec, in Canada, to the iſland of Grenada, in the Weſt-Indies, taken by the Greenwich privateer, Job Pierce commander.—The ſhip New-Weſtmoreland, burthen three hundred tons; her cargo conſiſts of four hundred and twenty-nine caſks of ſugar, ninety-ſix puncheons of rum, forty tons of logwood, forty-nine mahogany planks, &c. late commanded by William Hore, bound from Jamaica to London, taken by the brigantine Cabot, Eliſha Hinman commander.—The brigantine Live Oak, burthen two hundred and ſixty tons; her cargo conſiſts of two hundred and forty-ſeven hogſheads of ſugar, eighty-ſix puncheons of rum, four hundred and fifty pieces of mahogany, twenty-three tons of logwood, and fifteen hundred pounds weight of copper, &c. James Wallace late maſter, bound from Jamaica to London, taken by the Diamond privateer, Thomas Stacey commander.—A libel is likewiſe filed in ſaid court againſt ſix hundred and eleven elephants teeth, two tons of pepper, ſix guns, three pounders, four howitzers, two ſwivel guns, four blunderbuſſes, one hundred ſmall arms, one negro boy, twelve caſks of powder, ten piſtols, a quantity of ſheet lead, flints and muſket balls, captured and taken out of the brigantine Union, one Wilſon late maſter, bound from the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, in the Weſt-Indies, to Liverpool, in England, by James Munro, commander of the privateer Sally, of that ſtate.

We hear from good authority, that the main body of our army is at Princeton, to which place gen. Waſhington has returned from Trenton; and that the detachment from gen. Howe's army, under the command of lord Cornwallis and gen. Vaughan, ſtill continues at Brunſwick.

The Engliſh ſoldiers, it ſeems, were ſo jealous of the plunder the Heſſians got, that they likewiſe inſiſted upon the ſame privilege, which gen. Howe was obliged to allow, in order to pacify them and prevent a mutiny. And the devaſtation they make, wherever they come, is not to be equalled in hiſtory. They make no diſtinction: Whig or tory is all one to them.

WAR-OFFICE, *December* 7.

I am directed by the board of war to order all officers on the recruiting ſervice in this ſtate immediately to march the men they have inliſted to Philadelphia, leaving none at the ſeveral places where they now are, but ſuch as ſhall be abſolutely neceſſary for the ſervice. Returns of the number already recruited are deſired to be forthwith tranſmitted to the board. All officers in the ſervice of the United States, arriving in Philadelphia, are deſired to attend at the War-office, and make the proper returns.

By order of the board of war,

RICHARD PETERS, ſec.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, December 13.

Major-general Putnam being arrived in this city, and having taken upon him the command by general Waſhington's orders—This is therefore to give notice to all officers of the militia, who arrive from the country, to apply to general Putnam immediately, and receive his directions.

By order of council,

THOMAS WHARTON, jun. preſ.

*Head-quarters, Philadelphia, Dec.* 13, 1776.

The general has been informed that ſome weak or wicked men have maliciouſly reported, that it is the deſign and wiſh of the officers and men in the continental army, to burn and deſtroy the city of Philadelphia. To counteract ſuch a falſe and ſcandalous report, he thinks it neceſſary to inform the inhabitants who propoſe to remain in the city, that he has received poſitive orders from the hon. continental congreſs, and from his excellency general Waſhington, to ſecure and protect the city of Philadelphia againſt all invaders and enemies. The general will conſider every attempt to burn the city of Philadelphia as a crime of the blackeſt dye, and will, without ceremony, puniſh capitally any incendiary who ſhall have the hardineſs and cruelty to attempt it.

The general commands all able bodied men in the city of Philadelphia, who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous againſt bearing arms, and who have not been known heretofore to entertain ſuch ſcruples, to appear in the ſtate-houſe yard to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, with their arms and accoutrements. This order muſt be complied with; the general being reſolutely determined that no perſon ſhall remain in this city an idle ſpectator of the preſent conteſt, who has it in his power to injure the American cauſe, or who may refuſe to lend his hand to the ſupport of it. perſons under conſideration ſimilar to before mentioned, only excepted.

All perſons who have arms and accoutrements, which they cannot or do not mean to employ in defence of America, are hereby ordered to deliver them to Mr. Robert Towers, who will pay for the ſame. Thoſe who are convicted of ſecreting any arms or accoutrements will be ſeverely puniſhed.

ISRAEL PUTNAM, major general.

The following authentic paper is publiſhed as a ſpecimen of the polite manners and merciful ſpirit that animate the leaders of our enemies. This indecent paper was returned by a flag of truce, ſent by general Gates from Ticonderoga to Ile aux Noix.—The wretch, who ſigns the vulgar writing, ought to have felt, the ſuperiority over himſelf and all abettors of tyranny, that the meaneſt of the many millions poſſeſs, who are now determined to drive lawleſs oppreſſions and oppreſſors from this free country.

*Camp at St. John's, November* 15, 1776.

THE boat from Ticonderoga, called a flag of truce, may be ſent back with the perſons who came in it. It is unneceſſary to ſay more to thoſe people than to repeat, That the commander in chief does not permit flags of truce, or any communication with the American rebels—unleſs coming to implore the king's mercy. The allowing theſe rebels in this boat to return and not made priſoners, is an inſtance of the clemency of his majeſty's officers to theſe unfortunate people; but it is recommended to them to be careful how they return

within the posts of the army, as they will be treated as spies.

W. PHILIPS, major general.

To capt. Shanks commanding the naval department at St. John's, to be sent by him to Mr. Longcroit, and a copy of this may be given to the rebels!

*Dec.* 19. The main body of the enemy's forces are yet at Trenton, from which place they send out parties of infantry and cavalry to harrass the country, and procure provisions. Last week five hundred Hessians, and a party of light horse, took possession of the city of Burlington, but the rowgallies, belonging to this state, obliged them to abandon it in a few hours. A large body of them was since seen at Coryell's ferry, about five miles above Trenton, and smaller parties in different parts of the Jerseys. However, as a line of communication is formed on this side Delaware, for more than forty miles, the armies under generals Gates, Sullivan, and Arnold, having certainly crossed it, and joined general Washington, and the militia from the counties in this state are following the noble example of the city militia, who have some time joined the main body, there is no doubt but the enemy will be repulsed with great slaughter, if they should attempt to cross the river.

BALTIMORE, *December* 17.

*Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Dec.* 13.

"The Alfred continental ship has taken a large ship of 500 tons, mounting 26 guns with 70 men, loaded entirely with clothing and blankets, bound to Quebec.

"Advices from France as late as October say, a war with England is unavoidable, and that the catholics in Ireland were up in arms.—Letters of the very best authority from Martinico mention, that eight sail of line of battle ships and several frigates, with a number of troops were shortly expected out there."

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 26.

The hon. George Plater, William Paca, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Charles Carroll barrister, Thomas Johnson, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Stone, Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, and Thomas Contee, Esquires, of the western shore; and the hon. Matthew Tilghman, Joseph Nicholson, Robert Goldsborough, Turbutt Wright, James Tilghman, and Samuel Wilson, Esquires, of the eastern shore, are elected senators for this state.

On Saturday last the polls were closed for the election of delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in general assembly, when Thomas Tillard, Rezin Hammond, John Hall, and Benjamin Galloway, Esquires, were elected.

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## In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

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Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE of MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 14th of August, 1776.

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Head of Severn, Dec. 20, 1776.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Mr. John Stevens, sen. of the north side of Severn, late deceased, are desired to bring them in to the subscriber, duly authenticated and proved, that they may be adjusted and discharged by him: And all those who are indebted in any wise to said estate; are requested to come without delay, and discharge, or otherwise settle, the same with their humble servant,

Abraham Claude, Exor.

RACHEL STEVENS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Lower district, Frederick county, Maryland Nov. 26, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in the fork of Hawling's river, near the chapel, an Irish servant man, named THOMAS PEARLE, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well set fellow, of a fair complexion, wears his own brown hair, has very little if any beard; had on, when he went away, two country cloth jackets, both kersey wove, and fulled, the upper one black and white, much worn, the under one white, breeches of the same kind of cloth as the under jacket, much worn and patched, coarse country linen shirt, thread stockings, new shoes double soaled, with iron plates on the soals, and nails in the heels, tied with strings, a Dutch cap tarred on the crown of it; he has lost one of his upper fore teeth, and has a scar on his chin opposite the lost tooth, occasioned by a kick of a horse. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol, and gives notice to his master, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

w6 10 10. RICHARD GREEN.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Dec. 23, 1776.

LOST, by the subscriber, on the head of Severn, sundry PAPERS, tied up in two pieces of newspaper; amongst them some receipts for money paid, and a bond (of no use to any person but the subscriber;) also about twelve pounds, current money.—Whoever finds, and returns them, shall receive the above reward.

tf 1 REZIN HAMMOND.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

December 4, 1776.

STOLEN from the subscriber, last night, a BAY HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder E B, both his hind feet white, a long narrow star in his forehead, paces tolerably well, lately trimmed and newly shod before, has a sunken place upon his neck, or withers, like he'd had a fistula. Whoever takes up the thief, or secures him in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward; and for the horse alone, so that I get him again, forty shillings, paid by

3w 1 PHILIP HAMMOND, of the head of Severn.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof. 26

Eastern shore, Maryland, Caroline county, Dec. 1776.

WHEREAS the partnership of JOHN and WILLIAM DOUGLASS and Company is dissolved: All persons that have any demands against said partnership are requested to furnish their accounts that they may be adjusted and settled. And those who are indebted to them are desired to be speedy in discharging their respective accounts.

The said company has for sale about 1600 acres of LAND in a body, situated in said county, on the north-west fork of Nanticoke river, about five miles above a bridge called the North-West Fork Bridge, to which there is a navigation, and within eight miles of a very public landing on Choptank river; it is in a good part of the country for public business, and there goes by the dwelling house, on said land, a great road that leads from Cambridge and Vienna to Marshahope-Bridge, Choptank-Bridge, and Dover. About 200 acres of the said land are cleared, and now under good fence, the uncultivated lands are in general well timbered, and abound in fine meadow grounds, as it is supposed there can be made upwards of 200 acres, 30 or 40 thereof, that lay most convenient to the dwelling house, are almost cleared, and 5 or 6 under excellent grass, considering it has been but lately sown. There is on the premises a log dwelling house 60 feet long, with a kitchen adjoining thereto, a large barn and stables, a store-house with two good cellars underneath, and necessary out-houses, and a good paled garden; also a single geered water-mill, about four years built, which has a very considerable run of country custom, a small blumery or forge, with two fires and one hammer, and an old saw-mill that may easily be repaired, tho' is now going: The said water-works are supplied by two streams which have a communication to each other by a canal; there is also a smith's shop and still-house on said premises. The said land will admit of being divided into three parts or parcels, so as to make as many plantations.—Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, by applying to WILLIAM DOUGLASS, one of said company, who at present lives on said premises, and has power to dispose thereof, will be shewn the lands and improvements, and made acquainted with the terms. 3 w3

December 11, 1776.

THAT branch of trade carried on by us at QUEEN-ANNE being at an end, and being desirous to close our books on that concern, we have to request of those, who have been so good as to favour us with their friendship and assistance, that they will please to settle their open accounts, either by note or otherwise, as may be most convenient to themselves; which we shall esteem an additional obligation conferred on

3w 3 RICHARD WOOTON and Co.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Frederick county, Dec. 4, 1776.

STOLEN, from ISAAC WITESTER's plantation, on Patuxent river, Frederick county, about the 25th ult. a BLACK HORSE, about six years old, has two white feet, and is undocked or branded; he is a round bodied horse, better than 14 hands high, and used to the draught.—Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive, if ten miles from home, 10 s. if twenty miles 20s. if thirty miles 30s. if fifty miles, or out of the province, 3 l. for the horse; and if the thief is brought to justice, the above reward, and reasonable charges, by

w6 3 WILLIAM WATERS.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker, in ANNAPOLIS, 4

TAKES this opportunity of informing his old customers and friends in general, that the partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM is dissolved, and that he has removed from the house lately occupied by the company, to the opposite side of the same street, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale; where he continues to carry on the cabinet, chair-making, and turning business: He likewise makes sword scabbards, fifes, and billiard tacks, in the neatest manner.

THE subscriber, SURGEON DENTIST, late from London, draws teeth and bleeds. He attends at the military hospital shop, next door to Mr. William Reynolds's. 2

WILLIAM GORWOOD.

November 13, 1776.

THE partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now dissolved, those persons who are indebted to them in company are requested to settle the same, as soon as possible, with JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-street, where each party intends carrying on their business of cabinet and chair making as formerly. 6

Head of Severn, Nov. 25, 1776.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the people in general, and his former old customers in particular, that he has, for their service and conveniency, rented of Mr. John Hammond, his new and compleat FULLING-MILL, situate at his saw-mill, on that never-failing stream of water, Severn-Run, and furnished with all requisites for carrying on the FULLING business, in its various branches, to perfection: Where all persons, who may be pleased to employ him, may depend on having their work and orders executed, in the neatest and best manner,—with the utmost punctuality and expedition,—and at the most reasonable prices, for READY CASH;—by their most obliged humble servant,

GRIFFITH COLLINGS.

N. B. As the subscriber can command a valuable assortment of British dyes (which at present are exceedingly scarce) and is moreover provided with a large fine copper, nicely set for the purpose, he intends also carrying on the DYERY business, in its best perfection, for the better accommodation of his friends and customers, and on the cheapest terms—for ready money.

4w 4 G. C.

25th November, 1776.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

A TAN-YARD, and a small tenement on the same lot, being within the city of Annapolis, very convenient for the tanning business.—Any person who may incline to rent the above house and yard is desired to apply to the subscriber for terms, where he may be furnished with working tools, and a large stock of good bark. 4

THOMAS HYDE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, in Charles county, about the last of October, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen hands high, ten years old; her legs, belly, flanks, nose, and round her eyes, mealy, a few white hairs in her forehead, which makes a kind of star; she trots and gallops; her brand, if any, unknown. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to the subscriber's plantation, or to Mr. Thomas Reeder, at Newport, shall receive three dollars reward. 3

WALTER COMPTON.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donation will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if sound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose. 20

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pass a resolve, that all bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for non-payment of interest before the 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,

tf 9 WILLIAM EDDIS.

Annapolis, Dec. 3, 1776.

WANTED immediately, a person properly qualified to superintend and manage a HATTER's shop.—Any one well recommended for his skill and care in the management of stuff and wool, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to

W. REYNOLDS.

P. S. The subscriber forewarns all persons from harbouring or dealing with his servants, John Holloway and John Christian; and any one wanting hatter's business done is desired to apply to him, and not to the servants of the shop. 4w

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-fifth day of July, 1775. 27

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